\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE TALK WITH COLONEL ALBERT

T. SHAW.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE BOARD TO SELECT A RIFLE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD GIVES THE RESULT OF THE INVESIGATIONS

BETTER COAST

The following talk with Colonel Albert T. Shaw, chairman of the State Board to select a rifle for the National Guard, will be read with interest by all who have the guard and the general question of National defence at heart. He deals with jingoism and points out how unfitted the country is at present to talk about war. He adates a complete system of coast defence, the building up of naval and torpedo services, and the thorough equipment of the National Guard with modern high power rifles. He recommends the use of only one gauge cartridge in every branch of the Army and Navy, no matter what style of rifle may be used.

Colonel Shaw warmly advocates the establishment of training schools for the Army and Navy, here orphans and homeless waifs may be made into good men. He condemns the Lee rifle adopted for naval service, 15,000 of which will he issued to the Navy Department in the fall. He lays much stress on a thorough mobilization of the National Guard, and the necessity for larger appropriations for training and organiza-

"I suppose you are glad the tests are over?" said The Tribune reporter.

Yes, decidedly so. We have been for some months closely connected with the duties our positions as members of the Board of Fire Arms Examiners devolved upon us, and we have worked zealously and harmoniously to carry out the spirit of the law under which we were ap-

Your Board appeared to get along well together, and this must have been a pleasant feature of your service."

That is true. Governor Morton evidently was well informed of the splendid equipment of my associates on this Board. E. W. Bliss, as the head of several large manufacturing companies, having from his youth up been connected with fire arms, both in their manufacture and use, is one of the very best judges of chanical devices I have ever known. Professor R. H. Thurston comes from an engineering race, as his father was a builder of engines and machinery before him. Professor Thurston is a very able man and one of the brightest and keenest critics of guns in the country. By-the-way, Mr. Bliss, Professor Thurston and myself served in the Union forces during the late war-Bliss and myself in the infantry branch of the service and Thurston as an engineer in the Navy. Such service has enabled us to bring the service to the service fessor R. H. Thurston comes from an engineerpersonal observations and practical needs to vice a social power as well as a military one in bear upon the requirements of a soldier in the a large measure.

"The habits of military discipline are useful in way of a gun and his accoutrements."

"How have you been impressed with the new American-inilitary magazine rifles brought be-

sefore us. The changes in militery rifles which have taken place since 1865, at the close of the war, are simply astonishing. The evolution has result in new militery movements. The new magazine rifles with their small calibre bullets and smokeless powder have revolutionized the new manoeuvres in future battle-fields. You are ive military magazine rifle is one best adapted or use as a rapid single loader, with an autopatic magazine system of simple action. Such an arm, in our view, provides a ready, unfailing and powerful military weapon. The magazine charge can be held in reserve for emergencies, while quick single firing meets all needs under most military operations. The magazine is for a crisis, a reserve force of confidence as well as of bullets, and the less combinations, cut offs, clips, etc., in a military rifle the better. Simplicity and uniformity of action are commanding virtues in a soldier's gun.

"The dust tests prescribed for our Board were very severe, and the weakest gun, in this particular, was the Lee, the new navy pattern. Used on the sea, the dust will not trouble much, but under some conditions of service on land it needs reconstruction to remedy defects before it can be pronounced 'dust proof.' The extracting power of the variou, guns surprised us. In this important respect magazine guns have been greatly improved since the last Government tests, judging from official reports. No hammering or wrenching was necessary to eject shells, and the endurance tests showed clearly a superiority in construction over former exhibits. There has been a marked advance in military magazine rifles, beyond question, during the last

# IN MANY WAYS REMARKABLE.

markable in many respects. Their accuracy, rapid firing and penetrating qualities were simply immense. They differed greatly in mechanical devices, but all were fine types of military magazine rifles. I feel confident that no equal number of high-class military magazine guns were ever before exhibited anywhere, and that Americans can boast of the finest rifles of

"What are your views about all the States adopting one gun for their National Guard?"

"My own feeling is that the leading States might do well to have a military magazine rifle of their own, and so lead to rivalries and testa on a large scale. Iowa had a new gun before us, and when further developed and improved, as represented, but in both these cases neither gun could stand the tests required, owing to the haste in which they were made by hand. Now, when perfected, here will be two military magazine rifles, as a case in point, which have strong qualities of unusual effectiveness. If lowa and California should adopt them when proved worthy of such choice their further development might bring forth specially useful military rifles. And the rivairies of States would certainly tend to rapid colutions in the simplicity, durability and power of military rifles. The one thing needed would be a standard gauge cartridge in every particular, and then uniformity in rifles would not be necessary. By this arrangement the general Government with powder, and jacketing of bullets, etc., turning out for the the able exhibitor has in mind, it will be a very

LESSONS IN PATRIOTISM. | National Guard of the various States only one standard gauge cartridge."

"What are your impressions as to arming the National Guard of the country?"

"I firmly believe in the old adage of preparing for war in time of peace. That is, I would make wise way in the line of National defence before ever so remote. I mean by this that our great seaport cities should be adequately fortified in the best manner, and our torpedo service placed on a first-class basis at the earliest practicable moment. We have a great country to develop and protect, and a sacred inheritance to preserve, and the industrial side of the question of proper coast defences, a desirable Navy and torpedo boats means much in the line of National development in the employment of labor. These questions enter into the one you ask me, and so I preface my reply by referring to them.

UNIFIED DIRECTION LACKING.

"Now, the National Guard of the various States lacks unified direction, and more attention needs

strength. That is well understood the world over; and so, while praying and organizing for peaceful international arbitration, it is necessary to prepare as wisely for all emergencies that may arise in our intercourse with foreign nations in the future."

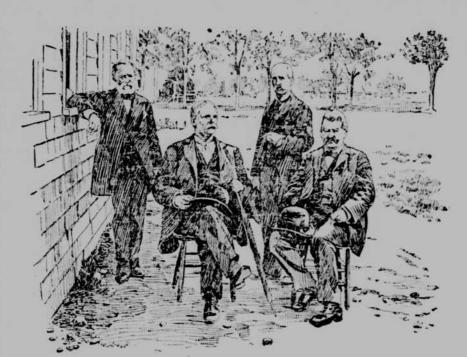
"How about the expenses of your plan of military development?"

CALLED FORT GREENE.

"How about the expenses of your plan of military development?"
"The old rule that rapid circulation increases wealth would come into play in our wise development, in a military way, along the lines I have pointed out to you in this hasty chat. Fortifications, ships, factories, and all the material and industrial accessories would help the wage-carners and the capitalists; and without a standing army our expenses in strengthening the defensive power of the Nation would not be a burden. We have had one sad and costly lession of unpreparedness for war, and if due wisdom is now displayed we can be sure that a dom is now disclayed we can be sure that a strong policy of permanent development will meet the old Roman rule of being equal to the present, reaching forward to the future."

DEMAND FOR MEN.

The facts are that this military problem is one of wide considerations. With adequate coast dement might be utilized to provide places for homeless waifs and orphans-unfortunates without homes and without means—who now drift into criminal channels, and often become a charge on the State. By taking them in hand in training schools for the navy and land ser-vice, a fine class of solidiers and sailors could be furnished, and our great cities freed from a now dangerous element of youthful idlers. This moster of training schools would save prison to be given to its organization, action and devel- system of training schools would save prison



PROF. R. H. THURSTON. COL. ALBERT T. SHAW.

opment. There should be more money appro-, and legal expenses, and in the aggregate this priated by the general Government and by the various States annually to enable skilled and various States annually to enable skilled and able officers to mass the men at desirable points for target practice, regimental and brigade drills, and thus combine an outing for the National Guard with as useful a discipline for volunteer

"The habits of military discipline are useful in many ways. Especially is it desirable for us to develop a knowledge of military matters among our young men, not in any 'jingo' spirit, but as an aid in educating a self-reliant young manhood all over the National Guard of our young men, not in any 'jingo' spirit, but as an aid in educating a self-reliant young manhood all over the Nation. The National Guard of our country can be made an invincible safeguard, in peace as well as 'in war, at a very small annual expense to the States and Nation. Peace and order mean much in our day. Discord breeds decay, and prudent statesmen keenly realize that 70,000,000 people need to have effic enforcing the laws and protecting the entire peo-ple in all their legal rights. The National Guard must perform these important functions of a free Government, and for this reason the wisest support must be given them.

Support must be given them.

Then, too, each regiment and company could send teams to a State encampment to test the accuracy of the National Guard at the ranges, thus developing a general rivalry in good shooting over the whole State. Follow this up with a National meeting of selected State teams, where different military magazine rides would be tested over the same ranges, and the wider service of proving different rides would be brought before the authorities of the various States and the general Government. I am confident that a comprehensive system, well organized and wisely directed, along the outline I have thus hastily and imperfectly suggested, would in a little time work wonders in the use of military rides and in the efficiency of the National Guard of the various efficiency of the National Guard of the various

You believe in marksmanship, then, in military

QUALITIES A RIPLE MUST POSSESS.

"Certainly; unless a military magazine rifle satisfies the user it will not be very effective. The first qualities in a military rifle should be strengin, efficiency, simplicity and ease of manipulation. Accuracy of range follows, of course. The better the gun the greater will be the pride of the soldier in using it. The latest military magazine rifles of American manufacture, as proved in our late tests, are marvels in accuracy. Old sharpshooters of rare past experience were delighted encours of rare past experience were delighted with their performances, and predicted a new order of excellence in the shooting records of the National Guard in the near future."

CONDEMNING THE JINGO SPIRIT.

"Really, the recent war craze over the Venezuelan tomfoelery," he said, "was amazing. Just think of our utter helplessness in view of our almost defenceless condition on sea and on land, so far as battle-worthy ships and soldlers realy to fight are concerned! We cut a sorry figure before the world when we suggested war, while we were utterly unprepared for international fighting. Without guns, without powder, without warships, comparatively speaking, without forpeloes, without siddlers, we were as unprepared for war as any nation ever was in the past his, tory of great nations. To those familiar with tory of great nations. To those familiar with foreign navies and their battle-ships and men-of-war the gilb and jolly tall talk about our engaging in a fearful conflict with great foreign powers was as foolish and humiliating as it was unstatesmanlike. This whole sorry business chould lead, however, to a wise system of permanent development of our Navy, coast defences. National Guard, private plants for the manufacture of ships of war, armaments, torpedoes, military magazine rifles cartridges, powder and war supplies of every needed sort. In this way the Nation can be placed in a position of first-class power before the world and rendered invulnerable at home.

THE TIME TO ACT.

"The time to do this wisely and economically is in the near future before some sudden emergency

and legal expenses, and in the aggregate this would amount to a large annual sum total.

"The time to act is at hand, when we must properly guard our liberties and meet all international questions in a broad spirit of wise statesmannip. Spasmodic lingoism is dangerous and almost comical. We must touch the circle of National safety all round, in our military preparations of well as in our orderly and natriate distional safety all round, in our military preparations as well as in our orderly and patriotic discharge of all the duties and responsibilities of
American citizenship. With the increasing burdens of a great nation upon us, we
shall commit a great crime if we fall
short of just and safe achievements in
all that demands wisdom and high statesmanship in defending our civilization from foes without as well as from dangers within. For these
reasons I believe our newly proposed policy of
National defence should become permanent. It
should not be one of party expediency, but of
broad National development. States should vie
with States in perfecting the National Guard, and
the guardsman should become the volunteer minthe guardsman should become the volunteer min ute man of safety to the Nation."

# THE WARREN STATUE IN PLACE.

IT WILL BE UNVEILED ON JULY 4-PRO-GRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES.

position on the grassy plot at the northern corner of indicates the moment in which General Warren detected Hood's advance. On the face of the pedestal is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

On the lower face, just above the base, is another ablet with this inscription:

Graduated at West Point, 1850, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Conducted explorations was to the Mussispp. 1855-58. Served in the Army of the Potoma: 1861-68. Hose by merit from Dieutenant-Colonel, 5th N. V. Volunteers, to Major General commanding the Fifth Army Corps. Emgaged in seventeen great battles and twenty minor actions, was twice wounded, saved Little Round Top at Gettysburg, and made victory at Five Forks decisive. Of his professional services, 1865-52, the Chief of Engineers states in orders, "In scientific investigation General Warrien had few superiors, and his elaborate reports on some of the most important works wich have been confided to the Gops of Engineers are among the most valuable contributions to its literature."

Between the two inscriptions is a bronze Maltese cross, the badge of the Fifth Corps. On the south face is this inscription in sunken letters: .......

......

The copper box in the cornerstone contains a large The copper box in the cornerstone contains a large number of articles, including the list of the Warren Post members and officers of organization to date, the list of the forces engaged on both sides in the battle of Gettysburg, the proceedings at the unveiling of the statue of General Warren at Gettysburg, and General Abbott's sketch of General Warren. The services will be field at lea m. The posts taking part will assemble at Eastern Parkway and Unlerhill-ave, and will be escorted by Warren Post and the 5th Zonave survivors to the monument. The Columbian Guard, made up of ferty-live women, tepresenting the States of the Union, will sing parriotle songs. Sidney Warren and Miss Warren, children of the General, will unveil the monument, and the 1st Artillery will fire a salute of thirteen guns. Colonel H. W. Monell will make the presentation speech, and General James R. O'Beirne will be the orator of the day, and General Robert Avery will preside.

# BOYS TOW A BODY ASHORE.

Two boys, while rowing a boat between Bay Ridge and Staten Island yesterday morning, discovered the body of a man weighing more than 200 pounds floating in the water, face downward. The boys were Frank and Everett Jensen, who live in Bay Ridge-ave. They fastened a rope to the body and, towing it ashore at Bay Ridge-ave., notified the police. The body was naked and badly cut up. It had evidently come in contact with a steamer pro peller or paddle-wheel. Pieces of a trouser leg and some of the underclothing remained on the body. deep cut extended across the stomach. The body was otherwise cut and bruised, and on the forearm

PEOPLE ASK THAT WASHINGTON PARK BE

S. V. WHITE AND OTHERS SPEAK IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN-OTHER CHANGES OF NAMES OF PUBLIC PLACES DISCUSSED.

The Common Council Committee on Renaming Streets held a meeting at the City Hall last night. Present were Aldermen Guilfoyle, Francisco and Oltrogge. About fifteen members of the Daughters of the Revolution were present, and among their number were many women prominent in Brooklyn society. S. V. White was the first speaker, He said that Fort Greene was the most prominent Revolutionary spot from a historic point of view on Long Island, and that what is now Washington Park had always been known as Fort Greene, until a few years ago, when, in some unaccountable eral Greene was the most modest general in the war of in iependence, and that Washington Park, if for no other reason, should have its name changed to Fort Greene in order to link the name of a famous and worthy patriot with the present and future. Mr. White made a stirring speech. We was followed by the Rev. M. G. Dana, who said it was time that Brooklynites did something to perpetuate the traditional institutions of the city. The villages petuate the glories of their heroes, artists, painters, sculptors and generals, and in this respect Brooklyn should follow the example of the people across the sea. The city could not do better than begin at once by changing the name of Washington Park to Fort Greene. Mrs. Bishop spoke next, and said that it was an inexplicable thing that the city should ever have named Fort Greene Washington The people of Boston could, with just much reason, have changed the name of Bunker Hill to some other hill. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the writer, spake in a similar strain on the historical associations of Fort Greene. No action was taken

this part of the discussion was closed the After this part of the discussion was closed the Aldermen turned their attention to consideration of the question of renaming Columbia Heights, in accordance with a resolution passed last winter, the idea of which was to get rid of duplicate names in street nomenclature. S. V. White also spoke to the point on this and was vehement in decianing that Columbia Heights should remain as it is at present. It is a beautiful street, he said, and good people lived there. He had lived there for thirty years, and people never left it until they died of old age. He closed his remarks by suggesting that the committee name the thoroughfare from Fulton-st. to the Bay, known now under the names of Columbia Heights and Columbia-st, all Columbia Heights. At present Columbia-st begins at Atlantic-ave. The members of the committee took the suggestion under consideration, and the meeting adjourned.

### TO ENFORCE THE BUILDING LAWS. |

MR. TULLY CALLS UPON COMMISSIONER BUSH TO LEARN THE LATTER'S INTENTIONS.

T. De Quincy Tully, secretary of the Law Enforce ment Society, called on Buildings Commissioner Bush yesterday and asked him if he would issue a similar notice to that issued by Mr. Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, of New-York City, to the effect that he would impose a fine of \$200 upon any one making alterations to buildings without first hav Tully that he believed there was no necessity fo any alterations being made of the sort that required Commissioner Bush if he intended to permit altera-tions in any building more than thirty-five feet high tions in any building more than thirty-live feet high.

The law prohibits the alteration of any building of that height or a greater height to be used for note, asylum, nospital or theatrica, purposes, unless the building be made fireproof. Mr. Bush told Mr. Tuily that this law would be enforced, and that he had on his table a large number of requests for permits for alterations. He was waiting, he said, to hear from Corporation Counsel Burr as to how great an alteration required a special permit and fitted the meaning of this law. This matter had been referred to Mr. Burr a month or two ago, and he had not yet passed upon it. He has informed Commissioner Bush that he will probably be able to give an opinion this week.

the exercises opened at 8 o'clock. Lewis F. Fawcett, president of the School Alumni Association, greeted the audience in a nice little speech. He was followed by Miss Irene Dolan, who delivered a recitation entitled, "How Paderewski Played." A plano duet, with Emma Raeder and Albert Schalble as performers, was the next number on the programme. An essay by Mary R. Sto.e, a recitation by Alice M. Me-Mahon and a plane sole by Ella G. Nimptsch comprised the remaining portions of the first half of the

programme. The second part was as follows: Song, "Evening Hymn" Concome
Recitation, The Heys" O. W. Homes
Solo, "Lovely Spring" Alice Strype.
Piano solo, "Bolero Brilliant J. Leybach
Recitation, "Flying Jim's Lose Loap" Emma Banks
Song "The Hunerman" Knicken
Essay
Annie Trueman.
Song, "America"

At the close of the exercises the members of the graduating class received their diplomas from the chairman of the School Committee, Colonel George

J. J. M'GINNISS FIGHTING FOR HIS SALARY. John J. McGinniss applied to Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order to punish Controller Paimer for contempt, in failing to pay him his salary as keeper of the county records in

him his salary as keeper of the county records in pursuance of the decision of the Appellate Division of the County Court. The application was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge, who said that the Controller had not obeyed the order of the Appellate Court, as Mr. McGinniss's salary bill was not audited, and the Controller could not pay out any money unless the bill was audited.

Mr. McGinniss repiled that the Controller had absolute control of the payments for salaries, and that he could have obeyed the order of the court. Mr. Mudge contended that an appeal which had been taken to the Court of Appeals acted as a stay, but Mr. McGinniss contended that it idion't. He insisted that the Controller was in contempt of court and should be punished. Late in the afternoon Justice Smith denied the application.

## A BIG GUN MOUNTED.

Whitestone, Long Island, July 1.-A big ten-inch rife, weighing 57,200 pounds and thirty-one feet long, was mounted to-day at Willett's Point. The long, was mounted to-day at Wilett's Point. The new gun will throw a projectile weighing 5% pounds. Each discharge requires 2% pounds of powder. The projectle is thrown by this charge with a velocity of 1975 feet a second. At two miles the gun has a penerrating power which sends the projectile through lifteen linches of steel. It is mounted on a disappearing carriage, in practice the target will be set six miles away. Another ten-inch rifle of similar power is ready for mounting.

# COURT CALENDARS.

TO MAKE A FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT. A NOVEL PLEASURE BOAT.

THE FIVE DETECTIVES DISCHARGED BY DISTRICT-ATTORNEY BACKUS EMPLOY MR. JENKS TO LOOK AFTER THEIR INTERESTS.

The five detectives who were discharged by District-Attorney Backus a few days ago intend to make a fight for reinstatement. They have retained ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks to look after their interests, and Mr. Jenks will begin immediate proceedings to secure them their alleged rights. The men who were relieved from further duty are James B. Irwin, M. J. McGuiness, J. J. Foley, John Dee and J. J. Kerwin. They are five of the ten-county detectives attached to the office of the District-Attorney. Mr. Backus removed them under a law passed in the present year, which provides that the men shall hold their places at the pleasure of the District-Attorney. The former act under which they were appointed provided that they should not removed except for cause and after a hearing. District-Attorney Backus has said that he could do without them, and that during the summer months the work which they have performed will be done by the five detectives who remain, aided by the chief cierk. In the fall the other men will be ap-

Under the advice of Mr. Jenks the five men re ported for duty yesterday morning, and were told by the District-Attorney that he had absolutely nothing for them to do. Then they left the office. Later in the day they went to the office of the County Treasurer to demand their salaries for the month of June. They found the office closed, and said that they would go back to-day. Mr. Jenks says that there is no possible excuse for refusing to pay the men their June salaries. They do not even come under the Civil Service provision which has tied up the salaries of the assistants in the District-Attorney's office. If their salaries are not paid to them promptly, Mr. Jenks says he will begin masdamus proceedings to recover them, as well as proceedings to test the right of the District-Attorney to remove the men from office. The conscitutionality of the removing add may be questioned, but Mr. Jenks could say nothing definite until he was ready to proceed. by the District-Attorney that he had absolutely

### WON HER BY FALSE PRETENCES.

ANNIE P. TRACEY GETS A DIVORCE FROM HER HUSBAND, WHO IS KNOWN AS A CRIMINAL

After hearing testimony of a rather remarkable character, Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court, yeserday granted a decree annulling the marriage be ween Annie M Tracey and Joseph P. Tracey. woman, who was plaintiff, is a striking brunette, and the man is well known as a criminal. His own sworn confession that he induced the plaintiff to marry him by saying that he was prosperous and well connected was introduced in evidence.

The marriage took place on October 17, 1895. At that time the plaintiff, who was Miss Annie M.

Hammel, was the proprietor of a large millinery establishment at No. 1.681 Third-ave., New-York, She was introduced to Tracey several months before the peremony by her sister. Mrs. Catherine Gunther, whose husband has a restaurant at No. 241 East Third-st., New-York. Tracey was one of the per-The evidence yesterday was that Tracey told the

Gunthers that he was a lawyer and well connected. When they introduced him to Miss Hammel he told in several places, and that he was living in the Hotel St. Denis and had an office in Broadway. He called on Miss Hammel frequently, and finally asked her to marry him, saying that he would give her a \$10,000 insurance policy which he had on his life ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace in Greenfield, N. J. Mrs. Tracey never lived with her husband. Immediately after the marriage she ing at the time, and told her husband that she riage was performed. Tracey said that he would have such a ceremony the next month. When the appear, and his wife began an investigation. She soon learned that he had lied to her; that he did not live in the Hotel St. Denis, and that he did not he will probably be able to give an opinion this week commissioner Bush has refused to grant permits for alterations for several bindings less than thirty-for alterations for several and was his friend. Justice Lawrence of the New-York Supreme Court, which the less and the several bindings less than thirty-for alterations for several bindings less than thirty-for alterations for several bindings less than thirty-for alterations for several bindings less than thirty-for altera

sentence was a year and a fine of \$500 for robbing

turned to the prison by Police Justice Walsh under the name of Samuel Hoffhelmer. This time his sentence was a year and a fine of \$500 for robbing the poor-box of St. Barnabas's Church. Mrs. Tracey also learned that the right name of her husband was Samuel Hoffman. Send di mothing at the time, but shortly afterward she learned that her husband was arrested again on a charge of burglary and that he was waiting in Raymond Street Jali to be tried. She went to see him, in company with her lawyer. Fenton Rockwell, and told him what she had learned concerning his past. Then Tracey broke down and wrote the confession which was offered in evidence. It is as follows:

"I. Joseph Paul Tracey, being duly sworn, depose and say: I am a lawyer by profession, and I am a resident of the city and county of New-York. On or about February, 1885, I became acquainted with Annie M. Hammel, a resident of the city of New-York, and I sought an introduction through her sister, Mrs. Joseph Gunther. I was at the time absolutely penniless, and Misa Hammel had a prosperous millinery store. I deceived her into a marringe by falsely starling that I was highly connected, named prominent judges, saying that Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, was my friend. I do not know him. I also told her that I had a life insurance policy for \$10,000, and that I would give her the policy if she married me. I also said I owned some real estate in Staten Island and property in California, all of which is untrue. I am penniless and have no money whatever. I do not believe she would have married me if I had not made these false representations. I deceived her gifevously, angel that she is. I do tardy justice at the last moment of the statutes. These are not all the falsehoods I told her; there are many more, and my wife will recapitulate them. Any statement she may make will be true, as she is incapable of telling a falsehood. She is an henorable and truthful woman.

"These statements are made without any promise from any counsel or any collasion between me a

## SHE SAYS SHE IS MRS. TOWNSEND.

APPLICATION TO HAVE THE LETTERS OF AD-MINISTRATION GRANTED TO F. H. TOWN-SEND ON THE ESTATE OF HIS FATHER REVOKED.

Testimony was taken before Surrogate Abbott yes terday in the proceedings to revoke the letters of administration granted to Francis H. Townsend on the estate of his father, Thomas W. Townsend, who \$10,000. The petitioner for revocation is Annie Town-send, who says she is the common-law wife of the dead man Mrs. Townsend, who was referred to in the administrator and other children of the dead man. She says that the mother of the administrator man. She says that the mother of the administrator was married to her husband and divorced from him New-Jersey. The decree gave both parties permission to marry and Mr. Townsend had married her. See further alleges that at the time of the marriage with the mother of the respondent Townsend had a wife living in England. This wife died before the common-law marriage between Townsend and the petitioner.

The respondents allege that Mrs. Townsend was never the wife of Thomas W. Townsend, and that her proceeding is simply a scheme to get hold of his money. Briefs are to be handed up later.

# JACOB BRODIE REDEEMS HIS CHECK.

Jacob Brodie redeemed his certified check yesterday and deposited with the County Treasurer \$1,to in gold as bail on the indictment against him for alleged blackmall in connection with his Sysfor alleged blackman in connection with its sys-tematic Collection Agency, which has offices in the Arbuckle Building, at No. 372 Fuiton-st., and which has been investigated by the Grand Jury. Brodle gave a certified check at first, and District-Attor-ncy Backus promised not to collect it, so as to save his interest. There are two other indictments pend-ing against Brodle.

THE VESSEL'S DESIGNER CALLS IT A "YACHT-HOUSE."

CONSTRUCTED WITH A VIEW TO BEING SERVICE ABLE AND SAFE ON THE OCEAN OR

IN SHALLOW RIVERS.

James Lenox, the veteran South Brooklyn ship-builder, is constructing a combination houseboat and Twenty-fifth-st. The vessel was designed by Charles boat combines the good qualities of a steam yacht and houseboat. Although fitted with twin propellers estimated to give her a speed of nine or nine and a half miles an hour, there is no smokestack or escape of smoke, steam or vapor to indicate the means of propulsion.

feet water-line, 16 fee; 6 inches beam and 34 inches draught, loaded. In order to pass under canal bridges, the top of the pilot-house is only nine feet six inches above the water line. She is fitted with roomy pilot-house, entered by two doors, from which a companionway on the starboard side leads to the main cabin. This cabin occupies the greater part of the boat, being 32 feet long and 16 feet wide. The trimmings are of hard wood and the floor of white pine, oiled and varnished and covered with rugs. At the after end is the engineroom, separated from the mein cabin by a bulkhead. In the centre of this room are two gasoline engines to furnish the motive power. It is entered

from the poop deck by a sliding trunk and door.

A bulkhead divides the main cabin into two unequal parts. The smaller division is 16 by 12 feet. On the starboard side is the owner's room, and of the port side the kitchen.

On the port side of the forward cabin will be a

handsome open fireplace and opposite to it a plano-forte. Forward of the fireplace will be a large lounge convertible into a double bed. These rooms are lighted by eight large windows on each side, those used in country kitchens, the owner's idea being, even while at sea, to get as homelike surround-

ings as possible.

The engines do not take up much space, and the gasoline tank is beneath the forecastle deck, where a water tank to hold 180 gallons of fresh water and an ice chest of 600 pounds capacity are also located. The engines were built at the Philadelphia Iron Works and are positive motive powers, durable and economical. By giving the flywheel a single turn, small quantity of gasoline mixed with air is in-jected into the cylinders, a wire connected from a spark, an explosion follows and the engine is start-A similar operation starts the second engine, and the boat runs until the electric spark or gaso-line supply is cut off. The exhaust is taken by two 'mufflers" beneath the poop deck, by which it escapes into the water beneath the stern. These engines operate twin screws, 28 inches in diameter, making 250 revolutions each a minute. These small propellers, which are of manganese bronze, give a high rate of speed without interfering with the light

There are also novel features in the construction of the huil. The frames are of white oak and the planking of yellow pine, two and a half inches in Beneath them, and entirely around the boat, runs & beam projecting inward fourteen inches and six streak and the floor planking. Another new feature is that at distances one foot apart, galvanized three-eighths inch iron rods run from top to bottom of the side planking, practically making the five streaks, a single plank on each side and preventing warping inward or outward.

and is two feet lower than the top of the pilothouse. The outside of the former will be utilized companion ladder from the poop deck. It will be surrounded by a pipe railing, and both decks will

rabbits.

The idea of the owner is to spend the winters among the orange groves of the "Land of Flowers" and the summers amid the cooling breezes of Long Island Sound. Some Idea of the economy of this luxury may be gained from the fact that two men, engineer and cook, are the only hands required, and the running of the boat will only cost about 27 cents an hour.

MORE ASPHALT BIDS.

THE ALCATRAZ COMPANY AT THE BOTTOM COM-PLETION OF ST. MARK'S-AVE. ROUTE.

were received by the Department of City Works the Brooklyn Aleatraz Asphalt Company continues to manifest its ability to underbid all its competitors. blds were solicited, but in every case in which it made a proposal its figure was \$1 a square yard for the asphalt. The other bidders ran up to \$1 is, \$1 20, and even as high as \$1 52. In all probability the Alcatraz company will secure the contracts for all the work for which it put in bids; it certainly will, uness its ability to do the work satisfactorily and on

time is successfully impeached.

The most important bit of work to be done under the latest batch of bids received is the asphaiting of is to be done by the Alcatraz company, as is also Sixteenth-st., between Sixth and Eighth aves.

Another important work includes the repaying of Jefferson-ave, for three long blocks, between Throop and Stuyvesant aves. For this the lowest bidders were Cranford & Co., at \$1 20 a yard. When this to completed, there will be a continuous asphalt pave-ment on Jefferson-ave, for more than a mile to the east of Nostrand-ave.; and this will be extended before long by a similar pavement on the black between Nostrand and Bedford aves. Hancock-st., parallel with Jefferson-st., and one block to the south, has asphalt nearly this whole distance. Cranford & Co., will also put a new pavement on

Madison-st., between Sumner and Lewis aves., at the same price. The letting of the contract for the block of Gatesave, between Bedford and Franklin aves, will serve

to complete the asphalt pavement on that avenue all the way from Fulton-st. to Bedford-ave., which will make another through route from the lower to the upper parts of the city. There were only two bid-ders for this block-Cranford & Co., and the Eastern a cent or two higher on asphalt than Cranford, but

a cent or two higher on asphalt than Cranford, but lower on the concrete toundation, and in consequence the Bermudez company will secure the contract. The cost of the asphalt here will be as high as \$1.52 a yard, The reason for this high price is that there is a railroad in Gates-ave, on this block, on account of which it will be difficult to keep the pavement in good repair along the tracks during the period of five years for which the company gives a guarantee.

The other through route between downtown and uptown which has been regarded with especial interest by the wheelmen of Brook, yn, is now completed. This is by way of \$1. Mark's-ave, which now has a continuous asphalt pavement all the way from Fourth-ave, to Kingston-ave, a distance of about two and one-eighth miles. With the exception of Bedford-ave, this is the longest unbroken piece of asphalt in the city. The work recently done here has been the filling in of gaps between Frankin and Vanderbilt aves, and between Rogers and Bedford aves. The latter was only a short block; it was finished on Tuesday, and was opened for traffic yearerday.

The improvement is an important one. Not only wait.

ished on Tuesday, and was opened for traffic yea-terday.

The improvement is an important one. Not only will it make it comparatively easy for those living uptowa to reach the lower part of the city, but residents of the region first referred to may also go to and from Prospect Park without climbing the well-known hill on Bedford-ave, or passing along the Eastern Boule-vard.

WILL OF SALVATORE CANTONI PROBATED

banker, who died suddenly at Bay Shore some weeks ago, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott yesterday. The estate of the testator is not known. exactly, but it was a large one, and included seat in the Stock Exchange. He leaves his collec-tion of coins, his horses and carriages and the contents of his home at No. 56 South Portland-his widow. Clara Cantoni. The income of tate is to go to her also during her lifetime,